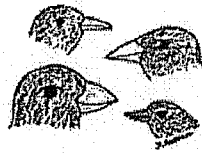


Conceptual Inventory of Natural Selection

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Your answers to these questions will assess your understanding of the Theory of Natural Selection.
Please choose the answer that best reflects how a biologist would think about each question.

Galapagos finches



Scientists have long believed that the 14 species of finches on the Galapagos Islands evolved from a single species of finch that migrated to the islands one to five million years ago (Lack, 1940). Recent DNA analyses support the conclusion that all of the Galapagos finches evolved from the warbler finch (Grant, Grant & Petren, 2001; Petren, Grant & Grant, 1999). Different species live on different islands. For example, the medium ground finch and the cactus finch live on one island. The large cactus finch occupies another island. One of the major changes in the finches is in their beak sizes and shapes, as shown in this figure.

Choose the one answer that best reflects how an evolutionary biologist would answer.

1. What would happen if a breeding pair of finches was placed on an island under ideal conditions with no predators and unlimited food so that all individuals survived?
Given enough time
 - a. the finch population would stay small because birds only have enough babies to replace themselves.
 - b. the finch population would double and then stay relatively stable.
 - c. the finch population would increase dramatically.
 - d. the finch population would grow slowly and then level off.
2. Finches on the Galapagos Islands require food to eat and water to drink.
 - a. When food and water are scarce, some birds may be unable to obtain what they need to survive.
 - b. When food and water are limited, the finches will find other food sources, so there is always enough.
 - c. When food and water are scarce, the finches all eat and drink less so that all birds survive.
 - d. There is always plenty of food and water on the Galapagos Islands to meet the finches' needs.
3. Once a population of finches has lived on a particular island for many years,
 - a. the population continues to grow rapidly.
 - b. the population remains relatively stable, with some fluctuations.
 - c. the population dramatically increases and decreases each year.
 - d. the population will decrease steadily.

4. In the finch population, what are the primary changes that occur gradually over time?
 - a. The traits of each finch within a population gradually change.
 - b. The proportions of finches having different traits within a population change.
 - c. Successful behaviors learned by finches are passed on to offspring.
 - d. Mutations occur to meet the needs of the finches as the environment changes.
5. Depending on their beak size and shape, some finches get nectar from flowers, some eat grubs from bark, some eat small seeds, and some eat large nuts. Which statement best describes the interactions among the finches and the food supply?
 - a. Most of the finches on an island cooperate to find food and share what they find.
 - b. Many of the finches on an island fight with one another and the physically strongest ones win.
 - c. There is more than enough food to meet all the finches' needs so they don't need to compete for food.
 - d. Finches compete primarily with closely related finches that eat the same kinds of food, and some may die from lack of food.
6. How did the different beak types first arise in the Galapagos finches?
 - a. The changes in the finches' beak size and shape occurred because of their need to be able to eat different kinds of food to survive.
 - b. Changes in the finches' beaks occurred by chance, and when there was a good match between beak structure and available food, those birds had more offspring.
 - c. The changes in the finches' beaks occurred because the environment induced the desired genetic changes.
 - d. The finches' beaks changed a little bit in size and shape with each successive generation, some getting larger and some getting smaller.
7. What type of variation in finches is passed to the offspring?
 - a. Any behaviors that were learned during a finch's lifetime
 - b. Only characteristics that were beneficial during a finch's lifetime
 - c. All characteristics that are genetically determined
 - d. Any characteristics that were positively influenced by the environment during a finch's lifetime
8. What caused populations of birds having different beak shapes and sizes to become distinct species distributed on the various islands?
 - a. The finches were quite variable, and those whose features were best suited to the available food supply on each island reproduced most successfully.
 - b. All finches are essentially alike and there are not really fourteen different species.
 - c. Different foods are available on different islands and for that reason, individual finches on each island gradually developed the beaks they needed.
 - d. Different lines of finches developed different beak types because they needed them in order to obtain the available food.

Venezuelan Guppies

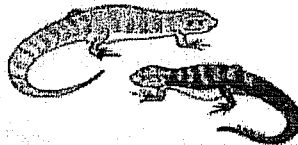


Guppies are small fish found in streams in Venezuela. Male guppies are brightly colored, with black, red, blue and iridescent (reflective) spots. Males cannot be too brightly colored or they will be seen and consumed by predators, but if they are too plain, females will choose other males. Natural selection and sexual selection push in opposite directions. When a guppy population lives in a stream in the absence of predators, the proportion of males that are bright and flashy increases in the population. If a few aggressive predators are added to the same stream, the proportion of bright-colored males decreases within about five months (3-4 generations). The effects of predators on guppy coloration have been studied in artificial ponds with mild, aggressive, and no predators, and by similar manipulations of natural stream environments (Endler, 1980).

Choose the one answer that best reflects how an evolutionary biologist would answer.

9. A typical natural population of guppies consists of hundreds of guppies. Which statement best describes the guppies of a single species in an isolated population?
 - a. The guppies share all of the same characteristics and are identical to each other.
 - b. The guppies share all of the essential characteristics of the species; the minor variations they display don't affect survival.
 - c. The guppies are all identical on the inside, but have many differences in appearance.
 - d. The guppies share many essential characteristics, but also vary in many features.
10. Fitness is a term often used by biologists to explain the evolutionary success of certain organisms. Which feature would a biologist consider to be most important in determining which guppies were the "most fit"?
 - a. large body size and ability to swim quickly away from predators
 - b. excellent ability to compete for food
 - c. high number of offspring that survived to reproductive age
 - d. high number of matings with many different females.
11. Assuming ideal conditions with abundant food and space and no predators, what would happen if a pair of guppies were placed in a large pond?
 - a. The guppy population would grow slowly, as guppies would have only the number of babies that are needed to replenish the population.
 - b. The guppy population would grow slowly at first, then would grow rapidly, and thousands of guppies would fill the pond.
 - c. The guppy population would never become very large, because only organisms such as insects and bacteria reproduce in that manner.
 - d. The guppy population would continue to grow slowly over time.
12. Once a population of guppies has been established for a number of years in a real (not ideal) pond with other organisms including predators, what will likely happen to the population?
 - a. The guppy population will stay about the same size.
 - b. The guppy population will continue to rapidly grow in size.
 - c. The guppy population will gradually decrease until no more guppies are left.
 - d. It is impossible to tell because populations do not follow patterns.
13. In guppy populations, what are the primary changes that occur gradually over time?
 - a. The traits of each individual guppy within a population gradually change.
 - b. The proportions of guppies having different traits within a population change.
 - c. Successful behaviors learned by certain guppies are passed on to offspring.
 - d. Mutations occur to meet the needs of the guppies as the environment changes.

Canary Island Lizards



The Canary Islands are seven islands just west of the African continent. The islands gradually became colonized with life: plants, lizards, birds, etc. Three different species of lizards found on the islands are similar to one species found on the African continent (Thorpe & Brown, 1989). Because of this, scientists assume that the lizards traveled from Africa to the Canary Islands by floating on tree trunks washed out to sea.

Choose the one answer that best reflects how an evolutionary biologist would answer.

14. Lizards eat a variety of insects and plants. Which statement describes the availability of food for lizards on the Canary Islands?
 - a. Finding food is not a problem since food is always in abundant supply.
 - b. Since lizards can eat a variety of foods, there is likely to be enough food for all of the lizards at all times.
 - c. Lizards can get by on very little food, so the food supply does not matter.
 - d. It is likely that sometimes there is enough food, but at other times there is not enough food for all of the lizards.
15. What do you think happens among the lizards of a certain species when the food supply is limited?
 - a. The lizards cooperate to find food and share what they find.
 - b. The lizards fight for the available food and the strongest lizards kill the weaker ones.
 - c. Genetic changes that would allow lizards to eat new food sources are likely to be induced.
 - d. The lizards least successful in the competition for food are likely to die of starvation and malnutrition.
16. Populations of lizards are made up of hundreds of individual lizards. Which statement describes how similar they are likely to be to each other?
 - a. All lizards in the population are likely to be nearly identical.
 - b. All lizards in the population are identical to each other on the outside, but there are differences in their internal organs such as how they digest food.
 - c. All lizards in the populations share many similarities, but there are differences in features like body size and claw length.
 - d. All lizards in the population are completely unique and share no features with other lizards.
17. Which statement could describe how traits in lizards pass from one generation of lizards to the next generation?
 - a. Lizards that learn to catch a particular type of insect will pass the new ability to offspring.
 - b. Lizards that are able to hear, but have no survival advantage because of hearing, will eventually stop passing on the "hearing" trait.
 - c. Lizards with stronger claws that allow for catching certain insects have offspring whose claws gradually get even stronger during their lifetime.
 - d. Lizards with a particular coloration and pattern are likely to pass the same trait on to offspring.

18. Fitness is a term often used by biologists to explain the evolutionary success of certain organisms. Below are descriptions of four fictional female lizards. Which lizard might a biologist consider to be the "most fit"?

	Lizard A	Lizard B	Lizard C	Lizard D
Body length	20 cm	12 cm	10 cm	15 cm
Offspring surviving to adulthood	19	28	22	26
Age at death	4 years	5 years	4 years	6 years
Comments	Lizard A is very healthy, strong, and clever	Lizard B has mated with many lizards	Lizard C is dark colored and very quick	Lizard D has the largest territory of all the lizards

- a. Lizard A
 - b. Lizard B
 - c. Lizard C
 - d. Lizard D
19. According to the theory of natural selection, where did the variations in body size in the three species of lizards most likely come from?
- a. The lizards needed to change in order to survive, so beneficial new traits developed.
 - b. The lizards wanted to become different in size, so beneficial new traits gradually appeared in the population.
 - c. Random genetic changes and sexual recombination both created new variations.
 - d. The island environment caused genetic changes in the lizards.
20. What could cause one species to change into three species over time?
- a. Groups of lizards encountered different island environments so the lizards needed to become new species with different traits in order to survive.
 - b. Groups of lizards must have been geographically isolated from other groups and random genetic changes must have accumulated in these lizard populations over time.
 - c. There may be minor variations, but all lizards are essentially alike and all are members of a single species.
 - d. In order to survive, different groups of lizards needed to adapt to the different islands, and so all organisms in each group gradually evolved to become a new lizard species.